## Central Valley Opportunity Center, Inc. (CVOC)

Service Area	Stanislaus County
Total Low Income Households	47,659

See Footnote #1

### **Households Served and Average Benefit**

	Servi	Service Area				
Program Component	Households Served	Households Served Average Benefit per Household				
ECIP EHCS Cooling	5	\$1,367	\$861			
ECIP EHCS Heating	10	\$2,661	\$1,208			
ECIP Fast Track	1034	\$259	\$351			
ECIP WPO	5	\$261	\$322			
HEAP Gas & Electric	2609	\$246	\$238			
HEAP WPO	0	\$0	\$299			
Weatherization	266	\$1,294	\$1,446			

See Footnote #2

### Household Income

	Service Area				Statewide	
LIHEAP Eligible Households	Under 100%	101 - 125%	Over 125%	Under 100%	101 - 125%	Over 125%
Census Data	37%	17%	46%	39%	16%	45%

Service Area					
Program Component	Under 75%	75% to 100%	101% to 125%	126% to 150%	Over 150%
ECIP EHCS & WPO	30%	10%	45%	10%	5%
ECIP Fast Track	41%	19%	22%	9%	8%
HEAP Gas & Electric	27%	16%	36%	14%	7%
HEAP WPO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Weatherization	32%	18%	27%	11%	11%

	Statewide				
Program Component	Under 75%	75% to 100%	101% to 125%	126% to 150%	Over 150%
ECIP EHCS & WPO	28%	17%	24%	16%	15%
ECIP Fast Track	49%	16%	18%	8%	9%
HEAP Gas & Electric	30%	16%	33%	12%	10%
HEAP WPO	28%	14%	28%	13%	17%
Weatherization	28%	17%	25%	13%	17%

See Footnote #3

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### **Vulnerable Populations**

	Service Area				Statewide	
LIHEAP Eligible Households	Elderly	Disabled	Children Under 5	Elderly	Disabled	Children Under 5
Census Data	33%	41%	7%	33%	37%	8%

	Service Area	Statewide
Program Component	VP HHs to Total HHs	VP HHs to Total HHs
ECIP EHCS & WPO	75%	77%
ECIP Fast Track	75%	81%
HEAP Gas & Electric	80%	76%
HEAP WPO	0%	82%
Weatherization	83%	77%

See Footnote #4

### **Energy Burden**

National Average	15%
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	Service Area
Program Component	Average Energy
Program Component	Burden
ECIP Fast Track	20%
HEAP Gas & Electric	10%
Weatherization	15%

See Footnote #5

## **Primary Heating Fuel Type**

	Service Area					
	Natural Gas Electricity Propane Fuel Oil, Kerosene Wood Other					Other
Census Data	65%	29%	4%	0%	1%	1%

	Service Area					
Program Component	Natural Gas	Electricity	Propane	Fuel Oil, Kerosene	Wood	Other
Weatherization	77%	22%	0%	0%	1%	0%

See Footnote #6

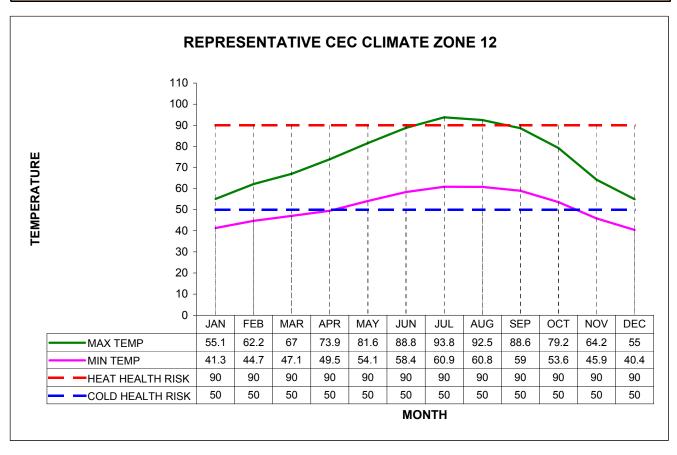
## **ECIP/HEAP Expenditures**

	Service Area	Statewide Range
Program Component	Actual Expenditures	Actual Expenditures
ECIP EHCS	4%	1% - 30%
ECIP Fast Track	28%	7% - 42%
ECIP WPO	0%	1% - 21%
HEAP Gas/Electric	68%	27% - 67%
HEAP WPO	0%	1% - 21%

See Footnote #7

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### **Climate Data**



Heating/Cooling Seasons		
Zone	Heating Months	Cooling Months
12	November - April	July - August

CEC Climate Zone Descriptions		
Zone	Description	
12	Northern inland valley - moderate	

#### See Footnote #8

California Energy Commission (CEC) Building Climate Zones by City			
City	Climate Zone	City	Climate Zone
Ceres	12	Montpelier	12
Chemurgic	12	Newman	12
Crows Landing	12	Oakdale	12
Denair	12	Orestimba Peak	12
Empire	12	Patterson	12
Eugene	12	Paulsell	12
City CZ	12	Riverbank	12
Grayson	12	Riverbank Army Depot	12
Hickman	12	Salida	12
Hills Ferry	12	South Turlock	12
Hughson	12	Turlock	12
Keyes	12	Turlock Lake	12
Knights Ferry	12	Valley Home	12

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La Grange	12	Warnersville	12
Modesto	12	Waterford	12
Modesto Reservoir	12	West Modesto	12

See Footnote #9

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### **Climate Data**

Department of Energy (DOE) Climate Zones by Weather Station				
Weather Station	Cooperative Station ID #		Cooling Degree Days (65° base)	DOE Climate Zone
Modesto City-County AP	45738	2,358	1,570	4
Newman	46168	2,680	1,449	4
Turlock #2	49073	2,519	1,506	4

See Footnote #10

### **Repeat Customers**

	Service Area	Statewide
Program Component	Repeat Customers	Repeat Customers
HEAP	22%	20%
Fast Track	2%	10%

See Footnote #11

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#### **Footnotes**

#### 1. Total Low Income Households

#### Source:

Census information was provided by the California Department of Finance.

#### 2. Households Served and Average Benefit

- The average benefit per household for ECIP EHCS and Weatherization was calculated by dividing the total direct program activity by the total households served.
- The average benefit per household for Fast Track, WPO and HEAP was calculated by dividing the total benefits received by the total households served.

#### Sources:

- ECIP EHCS, WPO, and Weatherization data was derived from activity and reimbursement reports submitted for Program Year 2005.
- Fast Track and HEAP data was derived from the CLASS database for Program Year 2005.

#### 3. Household Income

#### Sources:

- Census information was provided by the California Department of Finance.
- ECIP EHCS, WPO, and Weatherization data was derived from activity and reimbursement reports submitted for Program Year 2005.

#### 4. Vulnerable Populations

• The number of vulnerable population households is not duplicated.

#### Sources:

- Census information was provided by the California Department of Finance.
- ECIP EHCS, WPO, and Weatherization data was derived from activity and reimbursement reports submitted for Program Year 2005.

#### 5. **Energy Burden**

The energy burden is calculated by dividing the total household energy costs by the total household income.

#### Source:

- The national average energy burden was derived from the LIHEAP Home Energy Workbook for Fiscal Year 2005, DHHS, May 2007, page i.
- Weatherization data was derived from activity and reimbursement reports submitted for Program Year 2005.
- Fast Track and HEAP data was derived from the CLASS database for Program Year 2005.

#### 6. **Primary Heating Fuel Type**

- Fuel types represent the types of fuels used as the primary heating source for low-income homes.
- The other heating fuel type category includes but is not limited to solar, coal and non-existent heating.

#### Source:

- Census information was provided by the California Department of Finance.
- Weatherization data was derived from activity and reimbursement reports submitted for Program Year 2006, the first year that fuel types were collected for LIHEAP.

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#### **Footnotes**

#### 7. ECIP/HEAP Expenditures

- The expenditure ratios were calculated by dividing the total expenditures for each program by the sum total of all program expenditures included in this analysis.
- One standard deviation was used to determine the statewide ranges over a period of five years. For normally distributed data, about 68% of the values are within 1 standard deviation of the average. Sources:
- ECIP EHCS, WPO, and Weatherization data was derived from activity and reimbursement reports submitted for Program Years 2002 through 2006.
- Fast Track and HEAP data was derived from the CLASS database for Program Years 2002 through 2006.

#### 8. Representative CEC Climate Zones

- Heat and Cold Level 1 is categorized as cautionary.
- Heat and Cold Level 2 is categorized as extremely cautionary.

#### Source:

- Cautionary levels of temperature were obtained from the California Office of Emergency Services.
- Average monthly maximum and minimum temperatures were dervied from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Monthly Station Normals of Temperature, Precipitation and Heating and Cooling Degree Days 1971-2000, 04 California, February 2002.

#### 9. CEC Building Climate Zones by City

#### Source:

 Climate zone data was obtained from the Joint Appendices for the 2005 Building Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings, October 2004, Table II.2.

#### 10. **DOE Climate Zones by Weather Station**

- Heating and cooling degree days are used to categorize weather stations within a service area into DOE climate zones using a pre-established range of heating and cooling degree days.
- A degree day is calculated by subtracting the average temperature of the day from the degree day base. If it is a heating degree day, it is the difference below the base. If it is a cooling degree day, it is the difference above the base. The degree days are averaged over a 30-year period.

#### Source:

 Weather stations and degree days were obtained from the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Annual Degree Days to Selected Bases, 1971-2000, released 6/20/02.

#### 11. Repeat Customers

• The rate of repeat customers receiving utilty assistance was calculated by dividing the total customers receiving services two or more consecutive program years by the total customers served from Program Years 2004 through 2006.

#### Source:

 Fast Track and HEAP data was derived from the CLASS database for Program Years 2004 through 2006.

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